# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851. [NO. 1790.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*Interesting Information Concerning the Late Cuban Expedition.*

In addition to the information to be found under the Telegraph head in the paper of to-day, the arrival of the steamer *Isaac Scott* at New York puts us in possession of some particulars well worthy of the reader's attention. This vessel was boarded, off Key West, Mr. Philip Van Vechten, who went out in the Pampero as a lieutenant in the band of men commanded by Lopez, and was released at the special solicitation of Capt. Pratt, of the United States sloop of war Albany, by the Captain General, who consented to release any one of the prisoners in whom that officer might personally feel an interest, on account of whose previous good conduct he had knowledge. Mr. Van Vechten, with his parents, residents of Albany, Capt. Pratt was acquainted, was thereupon liberated an Aid of Gen. Concha taking him on board the Albany, which was immediately taken out to sea by a Government boat and pilot. Col. Haynes and Capt. Crittenden were released without solicitation, and a fourth person, also released, has, it is believed, arrived at New Orleans.

On Friday, after his arrival at New York, Mr. Van Vechten caused to be published a long letter, written on board the *Isaac Scott*, giving his experience of the invasion. Intending to insert the letter at large in our paper of to-morrow, though it is not all equally interesting, we give our readers a foretaste of it in the following paragraphs, which cannot fail to interest them, as they have certainly deeply interested us:

"When I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the troops throughout the Island of Cuba; that they had elected Gen. Lopez as their leader; that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their arms and equipments. The same story was told to me. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of artillery, instead of, as the Delta asserted, a large body of friends, with horses, &c. for our use. Instead of finding the Creoles our friends, we found them our bitter enemies—far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death without mercy all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, cigars, bread, tobacco, and medicine, freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment.

"Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. *Avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of the expedition.* I now distinctly, openly assert that *all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds.* Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. Cuban bonds were worth or were selling at from ten to twenty cents on a dollar when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of these would-be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own liberty in its behalf.

"At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba had become free, it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that Government. What do they care for the mothers, wives and sisters of the gallant men that formed the ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable forever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish borne by those one hundred and noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison? No; they feel the money in their pockets and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished. Heavy indeed must be their punishment when at the last day an offended just judge shall demand of them retribution."

"There have been, I understand, some reflections made on the conduct of our Consul at Havana, Mr. Owen. At that time Mr. Owen not only was unable to do any thing to assist them, but as I am informed and believe, was actually in danger from the rabble of Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by order of the Captain General."

Upon these extracts the New York Commercial Advertiser remarks as follows:

"We have only left ourselves room to add that the 'pronunciamento,' sent round to the morning press of this city as the evidence of a revolution in Cuba, *was written and printed here*, as the National Intelligencer at the time suspected. And now surely the public mind is satisfied as to the nature of the whole enterprise."

## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1851.

THE MAILS.—The Northern Mail beyond Baltimore failed this morning—as usual. We are convinced that the failures cannot be attributed to the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, the usual scape-goat. For, although we have no papers from the North, *a letter* from Hartford Conn., arrived here this morning in due time.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1851.

I think there are unmistakeable signs of improvement in the public feeling of the North on the slavery question. Such is the result I have arrived at from my intercourse and observation here, at Saratoga, Albany, and in Connecticut, in all of which I have had some means of information—though it is proper to say that the subject occupies much less attention at the North than we are in the habit of supposing it does. It is seldom that a business man speaks of it, and then only to condemn excitements, and to profess respect for the law and for the rights of all sections of the country. The great body of the people of the North are sound thus far, though they do not pretend to advocate the system, and we cannot expect that they should. What we want of them is to *let us alone;* and that is what nine-tenths—I think I might say nineteen-twentieths—of all the Northern people are altogether disposed to do. Yet it is amazing what an uproar one noisy fellow may make among a hundred who do not open their lips.—This is the case with abolitionism at the North. The one man bawls at the top of his voice his denunciations of slavery and the slaveholders. The hundred peaceable good citizens say nothing, but they feel none the less disgust at the outcries of the fanatic, and none the less disposed to uphold the laws against him.

There are assembled here at present a large number of the U. S. Marshals for the different States, convened for the purpose of making a united appeal to Congress to pay them for their labors, and in some instances their actual cash losses, connected with the recent taking of the Census.—They unanimously complimented North Carolina and its gentlemanly Marshal, Col. Little, by calling him to preside over the meeting. I learn from Col. Little, that during the three days in which they have thus been associated, he has had opportunities of hearing much that gratified him exceedingly on this subject. Northern and Western men as most of them are, they have all, so far as he has heard, expressed the heartiest devotion to the Compromise Laws—determination, for themselves and their numerous assistants, to sustain them at all hazards; with expressions of a confident opinion that these are the feelings of the great body of the people of their States. Abolitionism is dying out. And I think, if it were not for the folly and madness of South Carolina, the country might once more settle down in peace and happiness. From that State I now seldom see a paper, but I hear that there are few signs of improvement.

The papers of this city, so far as I have seen, speak in very proper terms of the recent horrible murders in Pennsylvania. The Express particularly, warns the deluded negroes that they are preparing the way for their exclusion from all the free States, as they have been already excluded from Indiana, by an overwhelming majority of the people. People of any color who resort to guns and pistols to maintain themselves in wrong, will be gotten rid of, in one way or another. A degraded class especially, insignificant in numbers and utterly without political power, will soon be taught that they cannot be protected in such a course.

I intended to write a paragraph about the refusal of the Locofoco State Convention of New York to pass the following resolution offered by Mr. Fowler:—

Mr. Fowler, from the minority of the Committee, presented the followng resolution, as an additional one:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of New York, will faithfully adhere to the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which have unfortunately divided the people of this State, and will neither countenance nor sanction any sectional agitation.

I find I have not time to say what ought to be said on the subject, in reference to the hubbub raised by the Southern Locofocos when the Whig members of the Legislature have refused to pass a similar resolution. *I* did not attempt to justify the course of those Whigs; but we shall see what the Locofocos will say of *their* brethren, who sin in the same way. Such acts however, are no signs, I verily believe, of unsoundness, to any great extent, on either side. But the fact is, that the "spoils" is the great *principle* here, with both parties; and to clutch the spoils, both parties court the handfull of abolitionists, who, possibly, may have the balance of power in their hands.

PARTIES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Conventions have adjourned. Both parties have submitted to abolition influence. The Whigs to Seward—the Locofocos to John Van Buren. Both parties adopted resolutions overflowing with patriotism, but neither adopted the Compromise as a final settlement. The Locofoco Convention indeed, by a test vote, laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election for State officers or for members of Congress or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reopening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

No such resolution was considered in the Whig Convention. If it had been offered, it would have shared the same fate.

Both parties then, are courting the support of the abolitionists—both are after the spoils. We trust both will in some measure be disappointed. The Union Committee, it is said, can command 10,000 votes. If so, the true men (if there are any) on each ticket, may be elected. In this way, the unprincipled agitators of both parties may be rebuked, and the State redeemed from the disgrace incurred by the action of political demagogues. The *People* of New York are, we firmly believe, sound on this question of slavery; and the action of the Conventions will have little influence on them. They are willing to court the *votes* of the abolitionists, but they will not allow them to violate the laws.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The People of the South will now have an opportunity of judging the sincerity of that devotion to their interests, so loudly professed by Southern Locofoco Demagogues. The action of each party in New York is before them. How will it be received?

*We* are for the Union and the Constitution. We therefore have never hesitated to condemn the conduct of such Northern Whigs as have yielded to abolition influence. We always shall condemn such conduct, for when the Union of the States is at stake, all considerations of party interest sink into utter insignificance. But how is it with the Locofoco Press of North Carolina and the South? Will they condemn the New York Democracy? We fear not. They will indulge in bitter abuse of the Whigs of New York, as they have already abused the Whigs of Pennsylvania. But we shall hear no condemnation of New York Democrats, from these faithful guardians of Southern Rights.—They will slander Southern Whigs as "traitors to their section," but the "peculiar defenders" will not hesitate to ally themselves with the Van Buren Democracy of New York. They will brand Pennsylvania Whigs as abolitionists, because they *laid upon the table, after approving the Compromise*, a resolution specially commending the Fugitive Slave Law.—But New York Democrats who pursue precisely the same course, will be held up to view as "our natural allies." They will assert, that the Democratic party is "the only National Party"—"the true Union Party,"—yet at the North they seek the destruction of the Union by the higher law of the abolitionists, and at the South by that of Secession.

They will tell the people, nay, the Washington Union, in utter disregard of truth, has already done so, that the Democrats of New York have taken ground against all future agitation of sectional differences, whilst the Whigs are committed to agitation! But what is the true state of the case? The New York Herald, a pretended neutral, but really Locofoco paper, after condemning the Whig, thus speaks of the Locofoco Convention:

"Of one thing, however, we are satisfied, to wit—that John Van Buren, in spite of his supposed negroism, holds his own. But John is rapidly becoming convalescent of the sickening humbug got up to defeat Gen. Cass in '48. The day, we hope, is not far distant when the Prince will be redeemed completely from his late intimate affiliations with the democratic heretics of the higher law. *He may even now be regarded as the head and front of the democratic party of this State.*"

And again, the Herald speaking of the position of parties, says:

"The fact is, that between Seward, Wood, and Greeley, on the one side, and Martin Van Buren and the Prince on the other, and their piebald political adherents, the State of New York is sold to the agitators, the nullifiers, the conspirators against the Union—to mouthing fanatics of "the higher law."

Now, we are not in the habit of relying upon the New York Herald's statements upon any subject, for we have not the slightest confidence in its professions of love for the Union or any thing else, but its own interests. But in this case, the Herald agrees with the whole of the New York press. Its comments are upon *established facts.* They cannot be denied. The proceedings of the two Conventions have been published to the world, and cannot be recalled. What say the Democracy of North Carolina to the conduct of their "natural allies" of New York?

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific arrived at New York, on the morning of the 14th inst., in ten days, seventeen and a half hours from Liverpool.

The Pacific brought 192 passengers and a large freight of fine goods. Among the passengers is Miss Catharine Hayes, the great Irish vocalist, accompanied by several other musical celebrities.

The Liverpool cotton market was not so active at the sailing of the Pacific. Still, there is a fair demand and the change in prices has not been sufficient to authorise any alteration in the last quotations. The quarterly report shows the stock on hand in Liverpool to be 647,000 bales, or 11,000 less than previously estimated.

Political news uninteresting and unimportant.

The Yacht America has been sold for $35,000, to Col. De Blaquiere. She cost $20,000 in this country.

The number of visiters to the Great Exhibition has fallen off considerably.

COTTON STATISTICS.—In Tuesday's Observer, we published some few facts obtained in a hasty examination of the New York Commercial and Shipping List of the 10th instant, in which was published the usual annual statement of the cotton trade of the United States.

The whole crops for the years ending 1850 and 1851, as shown by the exportations, coastwise and foreign, from Atlantic ports, are as follows:

| | 1850. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans, bales | 781,886 | 933,369 |
| Alabama, | 350,952 | 451,748 |
| Florida, | 181,344 | 181,204 |
| Texas, | 31,263 | 45,820 |
| Georgia, | 343,635 | 322,376 |
| South Carolina, | 384,265 | 387,075 |
| North Carolina, | 11,861 | 12,928 |
| Virginia, | 11,500 | 19,940 |
| Rec'd at New York by Erie Canal, | | 797 |
| Total, | 2,096,706 | 2,355,257 |
| | | 2,096,706 |
| Increase from last year, | | 258,551 |
| Decrease from year before, | | 373,339 |

The export of cotton during the same period, is summed up as follows:

| | 1851. bales. | 1850. bales. |
|---|---|---|
| To Great Britain, | 1,418,265 | 1,106,771 |
| To France, | 301,358 | 289,627 |
| To North of Europe, | 129,492 | 72,156 |
| To other ports, | 139,595 | 121,601 |
| Total, | 1,988,710 | 1,590,155 |
| | | 1,988,910 |
| Increase, | | 398,555 |
| Increase of receipts, | | 258,551 |
| Increase of ex. over inc. rec'ts. | | 140,004 |

The Northern States used 404,000 bales. The consumption of cotton at the South in 1851, was as follows:

| | Mills. | Spindles. | Quantities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Carolina, | 30 | —— | 13,000, 400 lbs. |
| S. Carolina, | 16 | 36,500 | 10,000, " " |
| Georgia, | 36 | 51,400 | 13,000, " " |
| Alabama, | 10 | 12,580 | 4,000, 500 " |
| Tennessee, | 30 | 36,000 | 8,000, " " |
| On the Ohio, | 30 | 100,000 | 12,000, " " |
| Total, | 152 | | 60,000 bales. |
| In 1850, | | | 107,000 " |
| 1849, | | | 110,000 " |
| 1848, | | | 75,000 " |

GOOD NEWS.—The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will be rebuilt. The balance required to secure the charter was subscribed at the meeting of the Stockholders held at Warrenton on Friday and Saturday the 12th and 13th inst. The meeting, says the Raleigh Register, was very numerously attended, and was one of the most intelligent and respectable assemblages ever held in the State.

The Register gives the following account of the proceedings:

Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Raleigh, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Drake and Moore were appointed Secretaries. A Committee, appointed to ascertain the amount of Stock subscribed, reported that there was only about $308,000 of cash subscriptions, and that there was still a deficiency of $92,000. An earnest appeal was then made to the citizens of Warren and Granville to make up the deficiency in their subscriptions, which was promptly responded to. Still there remained a deficiency of some $70,000, and great fears were at one time entertained that there would be a failure and the poor old road would be abandoned. On Saturday morning, however, very much to the relief of the friends of the measure, two gentlemen appeared as delegates from Norfolk, who subscribed on behalf of that City $30,000, with the assurance that it would be increased to $50,000! This subscription, with the 10 per cent. of the iron contract, reduced the balance to about $9,000, which sum was forthwith taken by H. D. Bird, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Petersburg, and thus the amount required being made up, the Company was organized. Weldon N. Edwards, Esq., appeared as representative of the State.

A Committee was appointed to recommend rules and regulations for the present government of the Company, who, among other things, recommend that the State should be entitled to appoint three Directors, pursuant to the provision contained in the omitted sections of the Act. This recommendation was adopted by the meeting and the Directors appointed by the State presented their credentials, which were approved and accepted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of four Directors on behalf of the individual stockholders, and Geo. W. Mordecai, of Wake, Thos. Miller, of Granville, Nath'l T. Green, of Warren, and H. D. Bird, of Petersburg were elected.

A resolve of thanks was passed by acclamation, to the Hon. R. M. Saunders, for his able and efficient services on behalf of this work, and after the usual votes of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries, the meeting adjourned to meet in Henderson, on the second Wednesday in January next.

The Directors appointed held a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders, and appointed W. W. Vass, Esq. Treasurer of the Company, and then adjourned to meet in Raleigh on Thursday the 17th.

FAYETTEVILLE AND NORTHERN PLANK ROAD.

The Directors have purchased a steam saw mill, which is now in Wilmington or on the River; and have made various contracts for lumber by which they hope very soon to commence the Road on the East side of the Cape Fear River to Raleigh. The work will be pushed with every possisible effort. The line of road to Flea Hill will be commenced to be opened and graded on Monday next.—[*Com.*

THE CHRISTIANA MURDERS.—Intense excitement has been produced in Baltimore by the murders at Christiana, Pa. Public meetings were held, and resolutions adopted requesting the Governor to collect all the facts of the case and lay them before the President in order that such prompt and effectual measures may be taken as will secure not only, immediate satisfaction for the present outrage, but security for the lives and property of their fellow-citizens in future.

In addition to the facts heretofore published in the Observer, we take the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday evening:

"We learn, by a telegraphic despatch to William B. Reed, Esq., District Attorney of Philadelphia county, that J. L. Troupton, Esq., District Attorney of Lancaster county, yesterday proceeded to the scene of the murder, and returned to Lancaster city this morning at two o'clock, having in custody eleven prisoners, charged with participating in the outrage.

"The prisoners are composed of nine blacks and two whites. The names of the latter are Elijah Castnor and Lewis Hannaway. They were committed to Lancaster jail.

"This morning the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Roberts, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Ashmead, and a special U. S. Commissioner from Washington, left in the cars for Christiana, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the high-handed affair, and arresting all suspected parties.

"These officers, with the view of properly enforcing their authority, were accompanied by a company of U. S. Marines, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and a detail of fifty of Marshal Keyser's police.

"It was the intention of Marshal Roberts to scour the neighborhood and bring to justice all the guilty ones.

"We are informed by several gentlemen, who came passengers in the one o'clock train from the West this afternoon, that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout Lancaster county. The negroes were fleeing in every direction.

"The State and local authorities, who have taken the lead in the matter, have acted in the promptest manner.

"The United States authorities have also exhibited the most praiseworthy promptness in maintaining the law, and ferreting out those who have so boldly resisted its execution.

"The officers of the Marshal's police who went up were, under an opinion of Mr. Reed, deputized to act as U. S. Deputy Marshals.

"We understand that Judges Grier and Kane have decided the offence of the rioters to be treason against the U. States.

"Suspicion rests upon fifteen or twenty individuals."

In addition to this, the Baltimore American says:

"We learn through Mr. Merryman, who came down with the York train last night, that young Mr. Gorsuch was still alive, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery, though his situation was still most critical. His deposition had been taken in relation to the circumstances connected with the murder of his father. Mr. Roberts, the U. S. Marshal from Philadelphia, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Ashmead, and a U. S. Commissioner from Washington, arrived at the scene of the outrage on Saturday, accompanied by a detachment of eighty U. S. Marines and fifty of the Philadelphia Police, and the most active means were at once adopted for the purpose of securing all supposed to have been concerned in the outrage. A large number of persons from the surrounding country and from Baltimore county were at the place, and were earnestly seconding the authorities in their endeavors to arrest the guilty parties.

Up to yesterday morning the number of arrests made was thirty only; two of the parties, those named above, being whites. Bail to a large amount had been offered for them, but refused. Among the negroes under arrest is the woman who blew the horn the signal for the gathering of the blacks. Pinckney, the slave who shot Mr. Gorsuch, has so far not been arrested. The statement that the body of Mr. Gorsuch was robbed after the murder proves to be correct, and adds another revolting feature to the affair. He had over $400 in his possession before the affray, but afterwards the only money found on his person was a $1 note and a blank check."

The Baltimore Patriot has the following later intelligence:

"In addition to the above, we learn from Mr. Scott, conductor on the road, who arrived here this morning in the express train, that the latest information received in Lancaster yesterday, was to the effect that young Dickinson Gorsuch's symptoms were more favorable, and his physician had hopes of his recovery. It was also said that Mr. Joshua Gorsuch, who was severely bruised about the head, was in a dangerous condition.

"Mr. Scott says that the number of arrests made up to a late hour last evening, was fifty-one—twenty-six of whom were in the Lancaster jail, and twenty-five had been sent to Philadelphia. Among the arrests was said to be the negro that struck the deceased Mr. Gorsuch in the head with an axe. It is said that he made a show of resistance when approached by the Marshal, for the purpose of arresting him, but, on the officer presenting his revolver, he dropped the axe and was secured.

"The police and Marshal's forces were scouring the country in all directions, and the most energetic measures taken to secure the arrest of all engaged in the outrage."

It will be seen, that the measures necessary to secure the punishment of the rioters, were promptly taken. The Governor of Pennsylvania issued his proclamation, offering a large reward for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in this horrible affair. The President directed that the whole military and civil force should be employed to capture the rioters. "He at once," says the Baltimore Patriot, "gave the orders necessary to meet the crisis of the attempt to violate the laws of the United States, and to put at defiance the officers authorised to enforce them.—We will now have an opportunity of trying what virtue there is in law. We do not doubt its full triumph and vindication. The lives of citizens have been taken, while in the exercise of their legal rights; and the law, for the time, trodden under foot. The responsibility of this outrage and this wrong, rests not on those charged with the administration and the upholding of the laws. They were not advised that such an outrage would be attempted, and they could not, therefore, have guarded against it. Their responsibility rests in their duty to bring the offenders to punishment. They know their duty, and they will do it. We may feel some pride in saying this, because the man in the Presidential chair belongs to the Whig party. We have a greater pride in knowing that we have, in such a crisis, such a man as Millard Fillmore as President of the United States. It will be seen, by the accounts we publish, that, with that promptitude which has distinguished him in all his official acts, as soon as the intelligence of this outrage—which beside involving the crime of murder, is also treason—reached him, orders were issued to the public officers, that the whole force, military and civil, were called upon to bring the offenders to punishment. They have already succeeded in arresting a number of those engaged in the murder, and we may be sure that all that can be done, will be done, to sustain the laws and punish their violation."

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.—We publish below, *entire*, the reply of the Asheville News to certain articles in the Observer in reply to others in the News:

"*The Fayetteville Observer.*—During our recent absence from home, we understand that the editor of the *Observer* has been launching some witty and consuming shafts at us. Certain pungent strokes of satire gathered from Shakspeare, and certain political texts culled from St. Paul, have, we learn, been aimed at our devoted head. Fortunate for our head that it was some sixty miles off when these missiles struck our office. What might have been the result had we been at home, we can't say.

"We have always entertained a high respect for the editor of the *Observer* as a man of talent and ability in his vocation, and from a slight personal acquaintance wo formed with him last winter, we have since regarded him as a gentleman and a man of good and proper feeling. We never did, however, think him either a fair or a very scrupulous political opponent, and his attempt to brand us as a Locofoco—a renegade Whig, &c.—because of our advocacy of Southern Rights, and our adherence to those Republican principles of which the founders of the Whig party were once the greatest champions, confirms us in the opinion. He says he does not expect justice from us to Mr. Badger. Well, if our notions of justice are correct, it is the last thing Mr. Badger ought to want; for if it could be meted out to him by the people of the State, he would be consigned to a private station in much less time than it has taken him to get into the Senate. As for the editor of the *Observer*, we don't know whether it is justice politically or judicially which he wishes us to administer to him. Let it be either, and he can be convicted of uttering sentiments, which in this country ought to drive any man from public station. The editor in a letter from Saratoga in his paper of the 2d inst., speaking of the recent Cuban invasion and the cold blooded murder of our patriotic young men who were shot in Havana on the 16th of August says:

"Few or none attempt to justify the invaders—and however much they may deplore the fate of the captured men, very few blame the Spanish authorities. The fact is, that the invaders had voluntarily and knowingly placed themselves beyond the pale of protection of civilized nations. They were pirates, murderers, robbers; and in the event of defeat or capture had no right to expect any other fate than that which they met. It may, perhaps, prove fortunate for the peace of the world that they suffered."

"This is a little worse than we could have expected from a defender of Mr. Badger's notions of the divine rights of Kings.—The editor sympathises with the rotten and corrupt despotism of Spain, and has no tear to shed over the fate of our murdered countrymen. And yet he asks for justice—justice indeed! What is it for a man entertaining such sentiments? A halter."

This is all that the News has to say! Not a word in relation to the charge of Federalism, made by itself upon Mr. Badger and the Whig Party!

No; finding itself unable to sustain the charge, which we proved by the documents to be without the slightest foundation, and unwilling to retract it although proven to be unfounded, the News makes a personal attack upon the Senior Editor of this paper, who being absent, as the News was aware, has had nothing to do with the articles in question! Such conduct is too contemptible to require much notice from us. We have therefore published the article itself, that the people may see the manner in which, after making grave charges against a public man, the Asheville News drops the subject.

To its comments upon the letter of the Senior Editor, for writing which, the News, thinks he ought to be hanged, a very few words will suffice to reply.

That letter simply defends *the laws of the land and of Nations*, which *we* have been taught to respect. The News however, seems to think such a defence, an additional evidence of our Federalism! Well, if support of the Laws makes us Federalists, we are proud of the title, and if contempt of them is Republicanism, then is the News eminently Republican. Indeed from its exceeding aversion to the Laws and to those who support them, one would think that the lines at the head of this article, were composed for its especial benefit.

MISSISSIPPI.—A Telegraphic despatch of the 12th inst. to the National Intelligencer confirms the report that Gen. Quitman had withdrawn from the canvass. His party will run a Mr. Cocke in his place. But the Union majority as estimated from the result of the election of delegates to the State Convention, will be from 12 to 15,000.

THE PAMPERO.—This Steamer has been found at last. It was surrendered, says a despatch to the Intelligencer, to the U. S. Revenue Cutter, Jackson, at Jacksonville, Florida. The Expeditionists, 150 in number, had previously landed and dispersed.

HARD TO BEAT.—We are indebted to Mrs. Murphy of Sampson Co., for *a beet*, measuring, in length 18 inches, in circumference, 11 inches.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 17—Chatham, with Telegraph in tow, and goods for A M Bore & Co, J D Williams, W R Holt, Williams, Haywood & Co, J E Bryan, I Cox, Wood & Harriss, J W Farish, E Belo, P C Saunders, Jenkins & Roberts, W A Lash, Carr & Watson, Lash & Moore, C T Haigh & Son, J M Towles, J A Craven, R Jones, W M Davis & Co, Transom & Bro, J Miller, J M A Drake, D Murphy, Murchison, Reid & Co, C Banks, J & R Gilchrist, G Lauder, H Branson & Son, Mrs Moffit, J & B G Worth, T J Patrick.

Sept 17—Henrietta, with H Clay in tow, and goods for sundry persons in town and interior.

The River is getting low—enough water for Lighters.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 13—Brig Clement from Boston. 14—Brig Mary Perkins from Charleston; Schr Mary Powell from New York; Steamer Gladiator from Charleston.


## Clothing! Clothing!

*Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!*

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

*Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,*

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Price of making Coats, from $8 to $10; Pants $2; Vests $2.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Daniel Clark, one door South of the Carolinian Printing Office, and fronting the East end of the Fayetteville Hotel.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 26-w3m

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Some time yesterday afternoon, as we are informed, Governor Johnston received, through the hands of a servant at the American Hotel, where he lodges, the memorial, or petition, or whatever else it may be called, which we give below. As the evening papers of Saturday, and the bulletin boards of the various newspaper offices, had published the fact that a large number of arrests had been made in Lancaster county, and that both the local authorities and the officers of the United States had been actively engaged in the discharge of their duties, it is certainly somewhat singular that the gentlemen signing this paper should assume that the ministers of the law were paralyzed. Directly the contrary was the fact, as the District Attorney and Sheriff of Lancaster county were diligently employed in tracing and arresting the offenders, and subsequently the Federal officers were similarly occupied, and it was well known in the city on Saturday that nearly all the suspected persons had been taken, and were then in custody.

The reply of Governor Johnston, which we also give, expresses in suitable terms his sense of the gross outrage which has been committed, and his determination to maintain and enforce the laws.

*To the Governor of Pennsylvania:*

The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent:

That citizens of a neighboring State have been cruelly assassinated by a band of armed outlaws, at a place not more than three hours' journey distant from the seat of government and from the commercial metropolis of the State.

That this insurrectionary movement in one of the most populous parts of the State has been so far successful as to overawe the local ministers of justice and paralyze the powers of the law.

That your memorialists are not aware that "any military force" has been sent to the seat of the insurrection, or that the civil authority has been strengthened by the adoption of any measures suited to the momentous crisis.

They therefore respectfully request the chief executive magistrate of Pennsylvania to take into consideration the necessity of vindicating the outraged laws, and sustaining the dignity of the Commonwealth on this important and melancholy occasion.

[Signed by a number of citizens.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1851.

*To Messrs. John Cadwalader, James Page, A. L. Roumfort, C. Ingersoll, R. Simpson, Isaac Leech, Jr., W. Deal, Geo. H. Martin, Samuel Hays, Thos. McGrath, S. R. Carnahan, Jno. Swift, Frederick McAdams, John W. Forney, Harry Connelly.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, without date, was this afternoon put into my hands by one of the servants of the hotel. The anxiety which you manifest to maintain the laws of the land and the public peace is fully appreciated, and I have great pleasure in informing you that, more than twenty-four hours before the receipt of your letter, the parties implicated had been, through the vigilance and decision of the local authorities, arrested, and are now in prison awaiting an inquiry into their imputed guilt. The District Attorney and Sheriff of Lancaster county, acting in concert with the Attorney General of the State, deserve especial thanks for their prompt and energetic conduct. This was all done early on Saturday morning, and duly reported to me by the local officers.

The testimony taken by the United States Commissioner, who arrived at a later period on the ground—a printed copy of which has accidentally reached me this afternoon—confirms me in the belief that the State authorities had vindicated the law, and to a large extent arrested the perpetrators of the crimes.

The cruel murder of a citizen of a neighboring State, accompanied by a gross outrage upon the laws of the United States, in the resistance of its process, has been committed; and you may be assured that, so soon as the guilty agents are ascertained, they will be punished in its severest penalty by the law of Pennsylvania. I am very proud that the first steps to detect and arrest these offenders have been taken by Pennsylvania officers.

Permit me, gentlemen, having thus removed all just cause of anxiety from your minds, respectfully to suggest that the idea of rebellion, or "insurrectionary movement," in the county of Lancaster, or any where else in this Commonwealth, has no real foundation, and is an offensive imputation on a large body of our fellow-citizens. There is no insurrectionary movement in Lancaster county, and there would be no occasion to march a military force there, as you seem to desire, and inflame the public mind by any such strange exaggeration. I do not wish our brethren of the Union to think that in any part of this State resistance to the law goes undetected or unpunished, or that there exists such a sentiment as treason to the Union and the Constitution. The alleged murderers of Mr. Gorsuch, whose crime is deep enough without exaggerating it, have been arrested and will be tried, and they and their abettors be made to answer for what they have done in contravention of the law.—But, in the mean-time, let me invite your co-operation, as citizens of Pennsylvania, not only to see that the law is enforced, but to add to the confidence which we all feel in the judicial tribunals of the land, by abstaining from undue violence of language, and letting the law take its course. Depend upon it, gentlemen, there is in Lancaster county a sense of duty to the laws of the land, manifested in the easy and prompt arrest of these offenders, which will on all occasions show itself in practical obedience.

The people of that county are men of peace and good order, and not easily led aside from the path of duty which the Constitution prescribes. They and every Pennsylvanian love the Constitution and the Union. They will detect, as they have done in this case, and arrest and punish, all who violate the laws of the land. There is no warrant, depend on it, for representing the men of Lancaster county as traitors and participants in an "insurrectionary movement." You do them, unintentionally I have no doubt, great injustice.

I am deeply indebted to you for affording me this opportunity of expressing my views. But for your communication, I might not have been able to do so. You, and my fellow-citizens at large, may be assured of my firm determination, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and enforce obedience to the laws alike of the United States and of this Commonwealth.

In order that I may be sure that my answer may reach its destination, (your letter having but accidentally come to my hands,) I have requested Mr. White to put it in the hands of Mr. John Cadwalader, whose signature, I observe, is first.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

## WOODWORTH PLANING MACHINE EXTENSION.

We understand that, at the recent Planing Machine Trial, in Cooperstown, (noticed by us in No. 49) one of the counsel, not particularly noted for his courtesy, after having poured the vials of his wrath upon the *unfortunate* patentees who have presumed to run their machines, knowing of the existence of the Woodworth Patent, announced that the assignees intended to ask an extension of the patent by an especial act of Congress, based upon the principle of planing by mechanical pressure. The assignees of this patent must have been deeply chagrined at the want of discretion thus manifested, to say nothing of the want of courtesy towards opponents, many of whom, doubtless, are honorable men, far above the suspicion of piracy.—By making such a statement at this early period, the public mind will prepare itself to resist to the last extremity so glaring an act of injustice to their interests.—Flushed with the success which has attended their past efforts in obtaining verdicts, —and a re-issue under circumstances which may suppose reflects anything but credit upon the actors in the game, the assignees presume to urge a powerful vital question upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and, as we learn, are now preparing themselves with every means to carry the bill through the next Session of Congress. That it can never be done, we hesitate not to state thus early; and so sure as the sun rises to-morrow, they will only meet disappointment in any such effort to saddle a hideous monopoly upon the American people. We have few legislators who would dare thus to trifle with an intelligent constituency,—trifling it is, because it is in direct contravention of the republican spirit of our patent laws. Such an arbitrary position might be assumed in half-civilized countries, and the writer of this guillotined for expressing his honest conviction, but it will not do here. The American masses are much too intelligent to permit any such encroachment. We are in favor of allowing everything to the Woodworth assignees which is justly belonging to them, and that their patent should now exist until the 27th day of December, 1856. We are then in favor of its becoming public property, and shall use our best exertions to accomplish this just end.

Let us briefly examine some points at issue in this question. In the first place, to claim mechanical pressure applied to planing, would interdict the use of any other than such machines as the assignees of Woodworth were willing to allow, as no planing except by hand can be done without mechanical pressure. Mechanics and manufacturers do you know that this claim, once secured, would prevent you the free use of the old Daniel's machine, which has become public property, and is now being generally employed in your shops? Most certainly you would be called upon to pay tribute to an inquisitorial monopoly, with whom the "quality of mercy is not strained." Again, in some instances the owners of this patent have attempted to stop parties from running machines applied to different purposes, which in no way could affect their interests—done for fees, of course. We have no guarantee that this system will not be pursued to an extent not before attempted.

This statement exhibits the tendency of the parties, and it must appeal strongly to the prejudices of our mechanics, whose interests become seriously affected thereby. We call upon the mechanics, manufacturers, and editors, throughout the country, to watch every movement made to further such designs, and be prepared to counteract any influence which may be brought to bear in carrying them forward. We do not mean to be misunderstood in reference to this matter; and, as occasion requires, we shall aim some well-directed efforts at this scheme, and explain the reasons upon which the appeal will doubtless be made to secure the new patent.

*Scientific American.*

## POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO MRS. MARIA McE——,

(OF FLORAL, N. C.)

Mother, dear Mother! of the retrospections,
That my heart treasures, like Spring's withered flowers,
The fondest, purest, are the recollections
That mem'ry brings me of my childhood hours.

When every little scene of childish pleasure,
Or mishaps that befell thy wayward boy,
Found thee, however busy, still at leisure,
To sympathize, in sorrow or in joy.

How those loved images still round me linger,
As though of life itself they formed a part;
That even Time, with all-erasing finger,
Can blot them from my memory or heart.

Those halcyon days,—before a hard experience
And bitter contact with the world, had taught
How much the heart and lips may be at variance,—
How little that is said is truly thought.

That thus thy fond affection, which no distance,
Nor years, nor varying fortune could estrange,
Which, through the period of my whole existence,
From its first hour till now has known no change,

Boyhood has become manhood,—gathered round me
New hopes and busy scenes have clustered. Yet
'Mid all the ties with which the world has bound me,
Thine early love I never can forget.

The world has nothing like it,—though another
Might bless me with her love, and make her fate mine,
Yet even her affection, dearest Mother,
Could not. Oh! could not be compared with thine.

ED.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1, 1851.

## STATEMENT OF LIEUT. VAN VECHTEN.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP WINFIELD SCOTT,
September 11, 1851.

I became connected with the expedition at New Orleans, receiving, on the 30th day of July last, an appointment as first lieutenant of company B, of Col. W. L. Crittenden's regiment, (1st artillery,) commanded by Capt. James Sanders. The expedition, as you are already aware, left New Orleans at daybreak on the morning of Sunday, the 3d of August, in the steamer Pampero. We were towed to the mouth of the river, our engine being out of order. We remained in the river until Wednesday, the 6th, and left through the Northeast Pass, at 6 o'clock P. M. of that day, for Key West. The intention at that time was to go to Key West, and there take on board a pilot for the river St. Johns, at which place we were to embark a light battery of artillery, with caissons, ammunition, and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles, and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

We reached Key West, and anchored some distance from the city, at 3 P. M. of Sunday, the 10th instant. While at Key West a quantity of brandy and champagne was received on board, which was imbibed tolerably freely by Lopez and his staff.—About dusk of that day, no pilot appearing, Lopez called a council, composed entirely of Cubans and Hungarians attached to his staff, (no Americans being called,) who decided to give up going to the St. Johns river, and run immediately for the coast of Cuba, which was done at about 10 P. M. The next morning, owing to the variation of the compass, from muskets being stacked near it, we found ourselves in plain sight of Moro Castle, and about 12 miles distant; the vessel immediately headed to the northward and westward and run out of sight of land. About 3 P. M. of that day Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner to act as pilots, giving them to understand that they would be shot if they showed any disposition to escape or deceive. At 1 P. M. we again stood in for the land, and soon after dusk sent a boat in to reconnoitre, which was hailed by a sentry on the walls of the fort situated near Bahia Honda, the ship not being more than a mile from it. As soon as the boat reported, lights were extinguished and a press of steam put on, the ship running to the westward along the land.

About 10 o'clock, while running under the charge of a pilot, under a press of steam, the ship suddenly struck, and before the engines could be stopped had run more than her length upon a coral reef. After examining her situation, it was found that she was lying in about eight feet of water, while her draught was over nine feet, and that it was necessary that the force should be immediately landed, which was done; and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August the last of us disembarked upon the shore of what we had been taught to consider would soon be the free island of Cuba. The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Captain Gouti, (a Cuban commanding an American company,) Lieut. Laningham, and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm and returned to the ship, and the cap of the lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a pronunciamento to Las Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Col. Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of one hundred thousand musket cartridges, three thousand muskets, and several hundred pounds of powder, in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Los Posas with the regiment of infantry commanded by Col. Dowman, and send from thence transportation; and that he would remain there until joined by Col. Crittenden. Accordingly Lopez marched at 8 o'clock with three hundred and twenty-three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanos with one hundred and thirty men. At 11 o'clock that night Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after to join Lopez at Las Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded, and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight on the morning of the 13th we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Las Posas. The advance guard and main body only had reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advanced guard of a body of the enemy, five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party being injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy, the Colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfast, which we did. About ten minutes after we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal, some three hundred yards wide, intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparral some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill.

Finding that he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side the same moment he charged from the front. Second Lieutenant W. H. Crafts (also of company B) and myself volunteered, and succeded in attaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Capt. Kelly, of company A, with ten men, guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night, or rather the next morning, we succeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Las Posas half an hour before his march from that place. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda a body of the enemy, eight hundred strong, under Gen. Enna, attacked Lopez at Las Posas.

After a hard fight of over two hours, the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Downman and Lieut. Labizan were killed, and Gen. Pragay and Capts. Brigham and Gouti were mortally wounded. After the action, the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw hide, with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock, Lopez marched from Las Posas into the mountains, leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap, cross ways, at the foot of a hill.

Two days after, (on the 16th,) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry, while encamped at a hacienda which formerly belonged to himself, but was confiscated some three years since. Here the action lasted from 12 to 2 o'clock, on one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat, with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in an opposite, and actually that day made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours, over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped on the evening of that day at a rancho on the foot of the mountains, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night; and were attacked just at breakfast time on the morning of the 20th, being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost, having left his post to wash himself in a creek, where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed flying to the mountains in all directions—Lopez himself barely escaping on horseback, with the loss of his saddle, pistols, and spy-glass—of every thing, in fact, but what he wore. That night he encamped on the top of one of the highest mountains on the Island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrific norther, without either shelter, fire, or food.

It is impossible for me to describe the sufferings of that night. Heaven forbid that I ever pass such another. The rain fell in torrents, while ever and anon a terrific crash would announce that some massive tree had fallen, either before the force of the wind or the still mightier lightning. That night equalled an ordinary lifetime. On the evening of the 21st, having been forty-eight hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots as we could find, until midday of Sunday, the 24th, when we succeded in reaching a road running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of one hundred and twenty-five men, eighty muskets, about twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some few hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men. On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and every thing which could incumber them in their flight, seven men only remaining with the General.—A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I myself was one of a party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez, and attempting to escape from the island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the 26th, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would up in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal of kindness, and received a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the South shore, with provisions, &c.; and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed countrymen, who immediately bound us securely, and inverted our pockets, considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Cristobal. Until we reached San Cristobal we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there, we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all "fillibusteros" who were made prisoners, or gave themselves up within four days, except the traitor Lopez. After which an order dated, I think, the 24th of April, [by which all foreigners found in the Island were ordered to be put to death,] was to continue in full force. On the 28th, there being forty-seven prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana, and on Friday night reached Guyamos, the terminus of a railroad from Havana. There an order was received from the Captain General to proceed to Mariel and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble at Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked upon the steamer Almendares, to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lepez; and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigarito with apparently as much unconcern as ever he did in his life. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left next morning for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined that night in the city prison, in the rear of the fort called the Ponta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber who deprived them of their whiskers; then another provided them with a prison uniform, and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs by a chain, similar in size and weight to a log chain, firmly secured to the ankle.

At the time of my release from prison, which was at ten o'clock on the night of the 4th instant, there were one hundred and sixty of our force prisoners. They were all chained and confined in one large room, hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many men are confined in a limited space, and not allowed to leave it under any circumstances, it naturally follows that it must be very unpleasant. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro, and publicly garroted in the square adjoining the prison, at 7 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of September. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could not account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is, in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march and were left behind, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. Those with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty-one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two men whose fate is yet unknown—the total force landed being four hundred and fifty-three men. Of these twenty-two, probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others besides myself have been pardoned. Those are Col. Raynes, and Capt. Kelly, whom the Captain General pardoned and sent home unsolicited. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Capt. Charles T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which, I was conveyed by an aid of the Captain General, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His Excellency sent a Government tow-boat and pilot to take her out.

Lopez was caught with blood-hounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 20th instant. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

Let us now review the cause and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the Creoles throughout the Island of Cuba; that they had elected Gen. Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba with about five hundred Americans, and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the Delta asserted, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use. Instead of finding the Creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enimies—far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death without mercy all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, cigars, bread, tobacco, and aguadente, freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment. Our conduct forced and demanded their respect, but certainly we had no claim either on their sympathy or generosity.

Much has been said relative to the execution of Crittenden and his men. Among all the prisoners now in Havana, much as they admired Crittenden, there is but one opinion, and that is, that that execution was justifiable—was merited. That they were deceived all know; but that was no business of the Spanish authorities. Surely the provocation received was sufficient to justify not only the execution of those men, but of every man connected with the expedition. Why, look at this affair in its proper light. Where, even in history, do you find a similar occurrence? Here four hundred and fifty men, without having received the least provocation, leave their homes, and invade the shores of a perfectly peaceful island, expressing a determination to take that island from its lawful owners by force. Self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature; and if the law will uphold and protect that American citizen who, without hesitation, shoots down the midnight robber in defence of his property, certainly that law will uphold the officers of the crown of Spain in exterminating a band of men who attempt to wrest its brightest jewel from that crown. I consider that every man connected with the expedition deserved death. At the time I was made prisoner I fully expected it, and, although the reflection was any thing but pleasant, my own conscience told me that it was just. Crittenden with his force not only committed a crime in landing on the island, but actually committed an act of open piracy in taking those vessels in which he was caught, the punishment for which is, by the laws of all nations, death.

Much has been said relative to the mutilation of their bodies. Certainly I was not present at the time and cannot speak positively, but I cannot learn from a reliable source that such was the case. I have conversed with the officers of the U. States ship Albany on the subject. They are men of high standing in society, and they assure me that such was not the case —that they were shot in accordance with military usages on such occasions, and that the only thing that could be condemned was the way in which they were dragged to and thrown into carts by the negroes ordered to bury them.

It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden ever wrote anything of the kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I knew him, and do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than William S. Crittenden never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had all, and was particularly selected to guard it, that being a most difficult and yet most honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his command, committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez at Las Posas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well—then he would have lost only the stores; as it was he lost all. Why he did so is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery.

Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might perhaps have been different; he might there perhaps have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances, he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, of judgment, of his ability to lead an expedition, I say at once he had neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avariee, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition.

I now distinctly, openly assert, that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, those speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least they fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the Island would be free.

Cuban bonds were worth or were selling at from ten to twenty cents on a dollar when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of these would-be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that Government. What do they care for the mothers, wives, and sisters of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable forever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison. No, they feel the blood-money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance. Heavy indeed must be their punishment when at the last day an offended and just judge shall demand of them retribution for their deed.

This is, I believe, a correct account of the causes, proceedings, and results of the unfortunate expedition. I have endeavored to give an impartial account, and if any man, either North or South, considers himself aggrieved by any remark contained therein, I will endeavor to afford him such satisfaction as the nature of the case may demand. There have also been, I understand, some reflections made on the conduct of our Consul at Havana, Mr. Owen, and also on the officers of the Albany at the time of the execution. At that time Mr. Owen not only was unable to do any thing to assist them, but, as I am informed and believe, was actually in danger himself from the rabble at Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by order of the Captain General. As for the Albany, she was powerless on that occasion. Her officers and crew, to a man, symyathized with and deeply regretted the melancholy fate of their unfortunate countrymen, but they could do no more. My word for it, if ever an opportunity should occur, the officers and crew of that ship will not only uphold the honor of the American flag, by new laurels to its wreath.

But now, in conclusion, let me, the medium of your columns, sincere thanks to His Honor the to Col. O'Hara, Capt. Cary, and izens of Key West, for the nesses and attentions shown them that I shall ever remember gratitude.

I remain, very respectfully, your ent servant,

PHILIP S. VAN VECHTEN,
Late First Lieut. of the Cuba E.

## AURORAL DISPLAY AT THE WHITE TAINS.

*From the Boston Transcript.*

CRAWFORD HOUSE, White Mountains, September 8, 1851.

Mr. EDITOR: Meteoric phenomena such a wonderful kind were witnessed last Saturday evening that they will those of us travelling in this were fortunate enough to behold demand some public notice; and you will concur with us in our though no description, much less can do justice to this singularly and even appalling display of works. During the whole of the we observed the ordinary transit illuminating a portion of the hemisphere, and shining with a white light, but remarked no color or form; and it was not till past eleven that the *aurora* coming exhibition appeared in of a luminous band, stretching across the sky, and oscillating tremulous motion. A gentleman Philadelphia had proposed walking into the Notch to view it by and, as we drew near it, the guarding the entrance stood against a sky of unusual clearness the mist collected in the valley the moon and stars, resembled a lake.

Having advanced quite a the Notch, we reclined upon rock to contemplate the ruggedness of the cliffs, as they rose in the light, when our eyes were above-mentioned phenomenon. flat on our backs, on a sudden, upper edge of the shining segment north, while the lower part forth innumerable rays, like light, which preserved their ment, appearing like a resplendent of solid diamond on the Egyptian night. Oblong spots of brilliant sprang into view in various quarters, becoming gradually elongated, top, scattering masses of light in rections. Soon, broad shining emerged from different points in zon, moving slowly at first, up with incredible swiftness—vanishing, and reappearing of brilliancy, eclipsing the light of the and the moon; now chasing each lightning race around the sky, enlarging, after infinite changes so as to occupy the whole heaven.

A universal undulatory motion to the swell of the sea or the wind-swept field of grain, but more than the dart of the frightened now proved the precursor of beauty and of the most truly sublime phenomena. A small pitchy cloud lar form appears at the zenith, it were, kindles and emits tongues of the most variegated and brilliant green, purple, pink, golden, and and streams of fire, shooting in course, as when "Hell's standard

"From the glittering staff unfurled
Th' imperial ensign, which, full high advanced
Shone like a meteor, streaming to the wind
With gems and golden lustre richly adorned,"

while all over the heavens clouds flushed with the richest tints, glancing light on the polished in the twinkling of an eye; counte of beauty, as, following the electric sign,

"All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand banners rising in the air
With orient colors waving"

and sulphurous flames, seeming *from* the mountains, darted from resembling the bursting forth of fires.

Such a scene, calculated to the noblest emotions, I never expect again; it were worth a voyage Atlantic. It might be compared canopy or tent, suspended from inwrought with gold and silver, emeralds, and shaken by a night. And it would require no vivid for one, shut in as we were by with the skies kindling over our see above him the fretted roof monium set with "cressets, fed tha and asphaltus," and around forms reposing on their rocky to think "her stores were open firmament," sporting cataracts pending horrors threatening

Nearly all the colors of the were exhibited in dazzling being especially prominent, lord informs us has never been before, though red is quite Nothing was wanting except and crackling noises sometimes and frequent in high northern the solemn stillness, however thought, to the sublimity of After the lapse of about half varied colors gradually faded, white light alone remained in sky. The aurorae boreales of described by Maupertuis and very similar to this display. at the mountains, for two or has been the warmest of the thermometer ranging from 90° to

Yours, truly,

A. RUSSELL, Cambridge
W. S. ROGERS, Boston
J. D. SARGENT, Philadelphia

Col. James W. Northrup, of in this county, committed suicide ing himself, at his residence on the 23d ult. He leaves a very estimable family, entirely dependent their own exertions for support.

Col. Northrup moved from borough, Anson co., North Car this State in 1838.—*Alabama*

We regret to have to announce of James Fennimore Cooper, Esq. took place, after a lingering illness residence in Cooperstown, New


## TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large Ruta folk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, day and for sale by

S. J. HINS

August 4.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851.


THE BLESSINGS OF A DAILY MAIL.—I have kept a record of all the arrivals since Tuesday last. It is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, | No mail. |
| Thursday, | " |
| Friday, | Part of a mail. |
| Saturday, | No mail. |
| Sunday, | Parts of two. |
| Monday, | A very small part of one. |

The Wilmington mail is *always* received after it is due.

Fair showing that!

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1851.

The Book Trade Sale conducted by the Trade House of Bangs, Brother & Co. in this city, which I have been attending during the last week, is an evidence of the immense increase of the Bookselling business.

The mere Catalogue of the Books and Stationary fills a volume of 456 large octavo pages, closely printed. And the amount of the sale, which will occupy in all about two weeks, must be several hundred thousand dollars. The invoice of the Harpers alone, consisting exclusively of their own publications, sold for upwards of $100,000; and those of the Appletons, Pratchard & Lee, and others, I think, approached a like amount. When I first attended such a sale, some eighteen years ago, it is probable that the whole Catalogue did not realize as much as the single invoice of the Harpers has now done. And judging by my own experience, I presume that every one of the two or three hundred Booksellers now here from Canada and New Orleans, buys two or three times as much privately as he does at the Sale; and that therefore it is reasonable to estimate that during the two weeks, between one and two millions of dollars worth of Books have been purchased here, to be scattered over the whole country. The largest amount of any one book disposed of at the sale, was of Harpers' Webster's Dictionary, of which nearly two thousand copies were taken, amounting to upwards of $4000.

My readers know, I suppose, that the Trade is confined to Booksellers only, who are thus enabled, generally, to supply themselves at less prices than they can buy at private sale, though, by conditions usually adopted by most of the sellers, opportunity to make great bargains is rare. The seller now limits his sale, unless he gets a price at which he is willing to duplicate. This condition, and the increase of the business, may possibly lead to a change in the character of these sales. They may become more like Book Fairs than Trade Sales. For it seems to me if every Bookseller were supplied with a Catalogue in which the prices of specified quantities were stated, and he had access to the samples, he could buy all he wanted in two days, and thus save a vast deal of time, and of the labour of the auctioneer.

I almost forgot to say that there is another Trade Sale, besides that of Messrs. Bangs & Co. now going on in the city, though it is on a much smaller scale.

The go-ahead character of the Northern people was strongly illustrated to me a few days ago, during a short trip into Connecticut. The little city of Bridgeport, containing a population something larger perhaps than that of Fayetteville, is the terminus of two Rail Roads, running into the interior, besides having the New York and New Haven Rail Road passing through it. Of this latter I believe that seven or eight trains pass each way daily. And yet all this is not enough to supply the trade and travel of Bridgeport and its neighborhood, but there are in addition two steamboat lines between it and New York. To avoid the dust, I returned to the city in one of the boats, and found probably 200 passengers, and every species of freight, of articles the manufacture of Connecticut. I do not think that whilst I remained in Connecticut, there was a half hour without the whistle of the steam car. In every direction I see more and more employment of steam. In passing up the river to Albany, at one glance, the smoke from nine steam engines, in the heart of the city was visible. Steam is fast superseding water, and being applied to all sorts of machinery. It has a great advantage over water power in this cold climate, since the latter freezes so much more than with us.

I was quite amused a few days ago to witness a novel species of advertising. For some years past it has been common to load men with huge placards, and station them at prominent points, or send them perambulating the streets. But the fashion now is, as I saw it, to have about forty strong Irishmen, Germans, &c. dressed in a blue hunting shirt uniform, each bearing a large placard on a board, signifying that Mr. So-and-so was to have his Benefit on that night at such a Theatre. These poor fellows marched with slow and solemn step in single file, looking very grave, and some of them rather ashamed of the figure they cut. One might suppose that the advertisements inserted in some dozen daily papers, and handbills with letters a foot long, posted all over the city, would be sufficient advertisement; but the people here know what they are about. They find their advantage in giving publicity to every thing they have to sell, be it their goods or their gifts.

DISUNIONISTS.—The Charleston Mercury publishes a call for a meeting in Charleston, signed by about 1700 citizens.

ANOTHER VIOLATION OF THE LAWS!—The St. Louis Republican of the 9th inst., gives the following information concerning another meditated invasion of the territory of a friendly power:

"We are no sooner out of one difficulty, caused by the disposition of our citizens to interfere with the Government and property of a foreign country, than we are likely to run into another. The Cuba expedition, for the last month, has absorbed every thing else, and even diverted the attention of an invading party of *Fillibustering* Americans from what seemed to be a less attractive adventure; but now that that enterprise has failed, they will probably return to their original project. We understand, from a source which leads us to give it implicit credence, that for some time past a number of Americans have been concentrating upon the Rio Grande, near Fort Brown, to assist in an attempt to revolutionize the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. At the last account they numbered some three hundred men, ready for the expedition, and were waiting the signal from Carravajal, a noted freebooter in that State for years past, and well remembered for his depredations upon small parties of American troops in that part of Mexico during the last war. He was to have taken the lead in a pronunciamento and the revolution of Tamaulipas, and the Fillibusteros from Texas were to invade the territory and to aid in the establishment of the new government. As we have said, the prospect of a revolution in Cuba, under the flag of Lopez, diverted the attention of our Tamaulipas patriots, and we recollect that one of the accounts for the New Orleans papers stated that about three hundred men had congregated about Mustang Island, waiting the arrival of a vessel to take them to Cuba. They did not go, however, and now the old expedition will be, no doubt, revived. There are many men in this country who are disposed to engage in any enterprise rather than to do hard work, and hence it is that expeditions of this kind are so popular. Other men profit by them in various ways, in furnishing supplies, steamers, &c., in fitting out expeditions at enormous profits, and in picking up all the spare change which is to be found among such a number of men collected together. One would think that the very name of the freebooter who is to take the lead in the Tamaulipas expedition would be sufficiently repulsive to deter any American from engaging in such an enterprise; but it is quite certain it is not. We hope that the Government, already probably advised of this foray, will take the most decided measures to disperse those engaged in it."

Is there to be no end to these violations of faith? Do the Southern people reflect, that by encouraging and engaging in such expeditions they at the same time encourage expeditions of a similar character against themselves? Do they reflect, that whilst they bitterly condemn the *talking* of the Northern people against our own peculiar institutions, they are encouraging more than mere talking, by planning and executing expeditions to overthrow the peculiar institutions of other countries?

Let the people of the South look to this matter. It is high time that they at least, had ceased to encourage such illegal and piratical invasions of the territories of nations with whom we are at peace.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOT.—We publish on the preceding page the correspondence between certain citizens of Philadelphia and the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the recent negro riot at Christiana. We publish it, not only on account of its interest as connected with that awful tragedy, but as a matter of justice to Governor Johnston, who has been accused by the Washington Union and other organs of Locofocoism, of instigating the riot by his official conduct.

The charge against the Governor was of course made only to affect the Pennsylvania election, and to induce the people of the South to believe that the Whig party of Pennsylvania countenanced such a violation of the Laws. With the same motive, the Locofocos of Philadelphia addressed him the letter which we publish. In that letter, the reader will see that the "petitioners" request that the Governor "will take into consideration the necessity of vindicating the laws," thereby insinuating that he had no desire to vindicate them. The Pennsylvanian indeed, not satisfied with the insinuation, openly charged it.

The Governor, in reply, thanks the "petitioners" for the opportunity to express his views, and whilst he does so, administers to them a most pointed rebuke, by exposing their object—the creation of excitement at the South. They could have had no other object, for the majesty of the law had already been vindicated by the arrest and imprisonment of the murderers! We think, the petitioners "took nothing by their motion."

P. S. Since the above was in type the Washington Union of the 18th inst. has been received, containing a second letter from the petitioners. They assert that the resistance to the law at Christiana was treason against the United States. In this, they are undoubtedly right. But they assert also that the Governor had no intention of executing the laws and charge him with encouraging their violation. In this, the facts show that they are wrong, and that the charge is made merely for political effect.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.—The National Intelligencer issues 15,000 sheets—daily, tri-weekly and weekly. The Washington Republic, Whig, 22,000 weekly, and 4,000 daily and semi-weekly. The Washington National Era, Abolition, 15,000, weekly. The Southern Press, Disunion, about 5000, and the Union, Locofoco, about the same. The Baltimore Sun, Neutral, 48,000, daily and weekly.

NEW POST OFFICE.—An office has been established at "Terebinthe," in this county—Blackman Culbreath, P. M.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We learn from the last Carolinian, that after the next issue of that paper, Mr. Robert K. Bryan, having purchased the establishment, will take charge of the Editorial Department.

Mr. Bryan, says the Carolinian, "is a North Carolinian by birth, has spent the greater portion of his past life in Cumberland county, was educated at the N. C. University, and is well calculated in every respect for the present undertaking. He was Engrossing Clerk to the House of Commons during the two last sessions of our Legislature, and is, professionally, a Lawyer. That he is a gentleman of considerable talents, we have the evidence of some of the first men in this State; and we congratulate the friends of the paper on securing the services of a gentleman possessing the ability that he does."

PLANK ROAD TO RALEIGH.

The Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, at their general Meeting on Saturday last, upon hearing the report of their Engineer, determined to locate their road from the market square in Fayetteville, through Person street, to a point on the Cape Fear; thence on the East side of that river to Raleigh. The route will pass some twelve or fifteen miles West of Smithfield, so as to enable the Stockholders to project a branch as soon as the subscription to stock in that place will justify it.

A resolution was adopted to prosecute the work with all possible dispatch; and hands are already on the first section of the route, between the River and McPhail's, three miles distant, near the juncture of the Raleigh and Tarborough roads, and contracts made for the Lumber.

In the location, this route will be a common road, both to Raleigh and Warsaw, for at least five or six miles—making one bridge across the Cape Fear River, and the road as far as Archibald Holmes's, answer for both. The route from McPhail's is contemplated to run near Smith's Mill, on Black River; thence near Stewards Mill, on Mingo; thence to the cross roads, near Esquire Stevens's; thence the best line, crossing Middle Creek between Finch's Store and Leach's Mill; thence by Rand's Mill to Raleigh.

A resolution was also adopted, offering a compromise with the "Joint Stock Plank Road," who are projecting a road to Raleigh on the West side of the Cape Fear River; and the matter was left with a committee consisting of D. G. Mac Rae, J. G. Shepherd, and A. A. McKethan to arrange.

*Communicated.*

DIRECT ROAD TO RALEIGH.

In anticipation of the authentic proceedings of the Plank Road meeting at Barclaysville on Saturday last, which the Secretaries were directed to publish in the Raleigh and Fayetteville papers, it may be of interest to the friends of the proposed direct Road from this to Raleigh, via Kingsbury, McNeill's Ferry, Mrs. Barclay's, &c., to learn that the meeting was attended by a large number of citizens from Wake, Johnston, and Cumberland.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. A. S. McNeill as Chairman, and Messrs. Myatt, of Wake, and S. Pipkin, of Cumberland, as Secretaries.

Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, and by Messrs. W. H. Haigh, of Fayetteville, J. A. Spears, of Cumberland, Dr. Leach, of Johnston, Rev. Thos. Whitaker, of Wake, and others.

A resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting, approving of the formation of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company, with their location to Kingsbury, and expressing the determination by the meeting of co-operating with said company in the speedy construction of the Road.

Books of subscription were then opened and about $10,000 subscribed. Committees were appointed to solicit further subscriptions to the stock of said company, in Wake, Johnston and Cumberland.

The writer of this cannot let the occasion pass without acknowledgment of the liberal and unbounded hospitalities and kindness extended to the gentlemen who attended the meeting, not only by the hostess of Barclaysville, but by all the good citizens along the Road. Yours, &c.,

A DELEGATE.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We learn from Saturday's Register, that the Directors of the new Company assembled in Raleigh on Thursday the 18th instant. All the Directors were present.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. of Raleigh, was elected President of the Company until the 1st of January next, without salary for the present. H. D. Bird, Esq. President of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, was elected General Superintendent of the work, with a salary of $2000.

THE GARDNER CASE.—Dr. Gardner, against whom an indictment is pending in the Criminal Court for the District of Columbia, founded upon an alleged forgery in procuring an award under the Mexican Commission, has returned to this country and surrendered himself for trial.

Dr. Gardner was in England when information reached him of the suspicion which had been excited against his award, and although the treaty with Great Britain did not provide for his arrest in such a case, and no possible means existed for his being subjected to trial here, he has voluntarily returned to the United States in order that his case may be judicially investigated.

Dr. Gardner was bailed in the sum of $40,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Illinois and the Brother Jonathan have arrived, bringing about $200,000 in Gold Dust. The approaching elections were causing much excitement throughout the State. The condition of society at San Francisco was much improved.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail Steamship Ohio sailed for Chagres on the 13th inst., with *six hundred and sixteen* passengers for California.

GUANO.—We are indebted to Col. Wm. B. Thompson, for the following letter from a distinguished Maryland Farmer, which will be interesting to many of our readers. The letter was written to Col. Thompson, in reply to a letter from him desiring information on the subject for some of his Chatham friends:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., Sept. 5, 1851.

*Dear Sir:* Your letter dated the 11th inst., was received by me yesterday. I regret that you did not, for the sake of your North Carolina friends, apply to some farmer of more experience and skill than I have, and who was better able to give you the information that you desire.

I have used guano for about five years past, at the rate of from six to eight tons per year. I have contracts for six tons to be delivered in a few days, for my fall seeding of wheat. Indeed, I may say, that I have got so used to it, that I deem it indispensable to my farming operations; but the very low price of wheat at this time, and the high price of guano, may make it a question with some farmers whether it pays for the outlay. When I first bought, I paid for the ton of Peruvian guano, at the rate of 2240 pounds to the ton, forty dollars. For Peruvian guano I am to pay this fall $51 per ton.

My experience is limited to the use of Peruvian guano. One year I bought Patagonian because I could not get Peruvian; and from the experiment then made, I do not feel disposed to try it again. The difference in the cost of the two is about ten dollars per ton in our market, in favor of the Patagonian. The Peruvian guano that I have bought has been generally in cotton bags. When emptied, I sift the guano in my barn, or under cover from the weather; and the lumps which will not pass through the meshes of the sifter, are reduced to proper fineness in a wooden trough or other vessel suited for the purpose, and then mixed with ground plaster of Paris, at the rate of one bushel of plaster to five bushels of guano,—and the ground, after being carefully ploughed and harrowed, is laid off into convenient lands for sowing wheat. One man sows the guano at the rate of about 200 lbs. to the acre, and at the same time another man sows the wheat; and then the ploughmen, with their double shovel ploughs, cover the wheat and guano at the same operation. This saves labor. I take care to cover in the ground during the day, and as soon as it can be done, all the guano that is sowed. I would advise the not sowing guano during very windy days, as it is very volatile, and the ammonia, which is valuable, will be blown away. To guard against this, we use when there is wind, a watering pot, and give the guano a slight sprinkling of water—but when this is done, it ought to be covered up in the ground as quick as possible, as the water dissolves the guano.

The great object of using the plaster of Paris with the guano, is to fix the ammonia and prevent its escape—fine powdered charcoal dust would do better still, but I have never been able to get the charcoal.

For Irish potatoes, I think guano a very valuable manure. I prepare it in the same way that I do for wheat, and sow it in the drills, which are of three feet apart, at the rate of 250 to 300 lbs. per acre. For corn I put it in the hills, but I have no doubt that it would be better to sow the guano—250 lbs. to the acre—on the ground before being ploughed, the ground to be ploughed deep and the guano ploughed in the same day that it is sown, and then harrowed, to cover up all the open furrows and keep the guano buried.

It is the general opinion here, that guano acts best in clay soils—the sandy soils being too porous and open, and suffering the valuable properties of the guano to escape with the atmosphere. I would advise, as the safest course, to begin with it on a small scale, and if upon experiment it is found to increase the crops and act well, then to enlarge its use.

I send you with this letter, the September No. of the American Farmer, a valuable agricultural paper published in Baltimore. The present No. has a letter from Willoughby Newton of Virginia, a distinguished farmer of that State, on the use of guano by him, and the results as therein stated are wonderful—far exceeding anything within my experience—but no doubt owing to his greater skill and knowledge in farming.

I would advise your North Carolina friends to take the American Farmer; it is a monthly paper, and the price is but $1 per year. I think that the money will be well laid out—and they will then be able to see what is doing for the improvement of the soil and the good of farmers, not only in Maryland, but in other States of our glorious Union.

Sincerely desiring the happiness and comfort of every man who tills the earth, or is dependent upon it for a living, I am, very respectfully, yours &c.,

R. K. DUNLOP.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, Esq., Pittsborough, N. C.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States commenced its session at Odd Fellows' Hall in Baltimore on Monday the 15th inst. A very large delegation was present, nearly every State in the Union being represented. A visiting Delegate from the Sandwich Islands was also present.

North Carolina is represented by Messrs. John Winslow of Fayetteville, and John N. Washington of Newbern on the part of the Grand Lodge, and J. C. B. Ehringhaus of Elizabeth City, from the Grand Encampment.

FREE-SOIL CONVENTION.—The Free-soilers of Massachusetts held their Convention at Worcester on the 16th inst. John G. Palfrey was nominated for Governor, and nine Delegates were appointed to the National Free-soil Convention. After disposing of this business, the Convention occupied its spare time in abusing the President, Daniel Webster and the Whig party generally.

ERROR.—We are requested to correct an error in the advertisement of Messrs. W. N. & C. Peacock. In enumerating the productions, it is stated, that an average of 16 to 18,000 lbs. of cotton is produced. It should be 160 to 180,000. The mistake was made by the writer of the advertisement.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst. Cotton was not so firm, though the quotations show but a slight variation.

## Postscript.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOTS.—The Baltimore Patriot publishes a correspondence between the Governor of Maryland and the State Department, from which we learn that the President directed the Dist. Attorney to ascertain whether the facts would make out the crime of treason, and if so, to take prompt measures for the trial of all concerned. A great public meeting in Philadelphia expressed the most decided condemnation of the riots.

### MARRIED,

At Salisbury, N. C., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Prof. Morgan, his daughter, Miss CHARLOTTE ELIPHAL MORGAN, to E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., Counsellor at Law, of New York.

On the 7th inst., by Eli Smith, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM MELTON to Miss MARTHA GRAHAM, all of Moore county.

In Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. H. McLaurin, Mr. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, of Mississippi, to Miss FRANCES A. daughter of the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock.

### DIED,

On Saturday, 20th Sept., DAVID SHAW, youngest child of James and Hellen M. Banks, aged 7 months.

In this town, on 16th inst., ELLEN, daughter of Robert and Sarah Jane Garrett, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Near Marion Court House, S. C., on the 11th inst., Mr. CHARLES McCALLUM, recently of Fayetteville, aged about 25 years.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., THOMAS B. GRANT, son of Mr. Richard H. Grant, aged about 5 years.

In Bladen county, on the 10th inst., of Congestive fever, Mrs. EMELINE MOORE, wife of W. L. Moore, Esq., in the 26th year of her age.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with boat M. Brown in two, with goods for Jas McIver, W M Davis, Worth & Saunders, Carr & Watson, B L Barnhardt, Hix & Co, R T Long, D L & R J Holmes, G Womack, Cress & Co, J C McNair, Murchison, Reid & Co, Arey, Shemwell & Co, W Prior, Long & Webb, Hunt & Wiggins, C T Haigh & Son, Cross Creek Co, Lodu & Co, J W Farish, Wall & McDonald, W J McConnel, J W Baker, Crowell & Hix, J Woltering, Earnhardt & Moss, J & T Waddill, Cook & Johnson, A C Freeman, J C Thompson, H L Myrover & Co, Foust & Troy, N D Hunt, R Gray, Shelly & Field, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, J G & T B Lash, B C Douthel, Island Ford Co, Wood & Harris, Rowmant & Donnell, R Gwyn & Son, J H Ennis, C F Fawcett, Jenkins & Roberts, J R & J Sloan, J F Chambers & Co, S Hill & Son, J J Leach, White & Dillon, Brown & Moffitt, Rankin & McLean, McLean & Hanner, Boner & Crist, E A Vogler & Co, J Smith, G C Mendenhall, R W Petersilla, Rowan Factory, Kirk & Moss, T J Patrick, G W McDonald, J McInnis, E L & J A Pemberton, E Mitchell, Williams, Haywood & Co, J Baker, S J Hinsdale, King & Hege, W J McDonald, Carr & Turner, P P Johnson, R J S Phyfer & York, McDonald & Whaley, J Newlin & Son, Swaim & Sherwood, S D Bumpass, C Ebert, Dr T Hogg, W J Plummer, M A Baker, G Brandt.

Sept. 20.—Steamer Evergreen, with full cargo for merchants of this place and interior.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 17—Schrs Lejok and F Copeland from Boston, Mary Foss from New York, Isabella Thompson from Charleston. 18—Schr Memento from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, p'ch, | 50 a 55 | Lard, | 12½ a 14 |
| Ditto, apple, | 47 a 50 | Leather, sole, | 20 a 23 |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 22 | Lead, bar, | 6½ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 14 a 15 | Molasses, | 25 a 27 |
| Bagging, | 13 a 20 | Nails, cut, | 4½ a 4½ |
| Cotton, | 6¼ a 8 | Oats, | 45 o 50 |
| Corn, | 1 00 a | Oil, Linseed, | 90 |
| Coffee, | 10 a 11 | Powder, | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Cheese, | 9 a 11 | Shot, | 1¾ a 2 |
| Copperas, | 2½ | Sugar, brown, | 6 a 9 |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 a 16 | Ditto, loaf, | 11 a 12½ |
| Flour, | 4¾ a 5¼ | Salt, sack, | 1 25 a 1 40 |
| Feathers, | 30 a 32 | Do. alum, bu. | 35 a 40 |
| Flaxseed, | 1 00 a 1 12½ | Shingles, | 2 a 2½ |
| Hides, green, | 4 | Tallow, | 8 a 10 |
| Ditto, dry, | 9 a 11 | Wheat, | 80 a 85 |
| Iron, Swedes, | 5 a 6 | Whiskey, | 45 a 47 |
| Do. English, | 3 a 4 | Wool, | 18 a 20 |
| Indigo, | 1 a 1½ | White Lead, | 2 a 2½ |
| Lime, | none | | |
| 4-4 Brown Sheetings, | | 6½ cents. | |
| Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, | | 15 " | |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—The demand is not so great as it has been, but prices remain without material change.

FLOUR.—During the latter part of the week, the demand being large, the price went up to 5 25.

CORN—Continues scarce; but little coming in. Trade in general improving.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—A fair supply on hand; last sales of hog round from wagon 13¾ cts., asking 16 from stores. Corn 80 to 85. Lard 14. But little Lumber in market; last sales of Flooring $12. Turpentine—But little arriving; sales of several hundred bbls. at 2 10; Spirits 26½. Timber—Sales of four rafts at $7, $8, $9½, according to quality.

At New York, cotton market more active, but at easier prices. Sales of 1300 bales middling qualities at 9½ to 9¾.

At Charleston, middling fair cotton 9¾ to 9¾.

Total receipts since 1st inst., 21,905—increase 2,846.


## Masonic.

A PUBLIC MASONIC ADDRESS will be delivered before the members of Blackmer Lodge, No. 127, at Zion, Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 8th of October, proximo, at which time also the Masonic Hall will be Dedicated. The Brethren generally are fraternally invited to be present.

JAS. W. McRAE, Sec'y.

Sept. 12, 1851. 1wpd

## Strayed or Stolen,

A FEW days since, from the subscriber at Clinton, a BAY HORSE. No particular marks except a sore back, and pacing in harness, are remembered.

Any information respecting the present whereabouts of the said Horse, may be rendered to the Postmaster at Clinton, or to the subscriber or M. McKinnon at Fayetteville.

MURDOCK FRAZIER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1851. 1tpd

## TREES AND PLANTS.

THE present year of scarcity demonstrates the importance of the cultivation of fruit, particularly, for cooking, which (sugar being low,) makes a more *wholesome, palatable* and *cheaper* diet for summer than meats. All persons should have *large Orchards* and use less *Bacon*. Apples and late peaches are rarely seen in our market, though much wanted. It is said that fruit does not succeed in our climate, but as it does north and south of us it will here, with good treatment.

Orders for trees and plants should be made before the 20th of October, as the early part of winter is the best time to bring them on as well as for planting.

Any quantity or variety can be had by applying to C. LUTTERLOH,

Rowan street.

Sept. 18. 23-tf

## CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

Miss BINGHAM will resume her School on Wednesday the 1st October.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24-6w

## The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

## DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

*Groceries of all kinds,*

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

## COMPETITION DEFIED!

## Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of a very general selection of

Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Iron, Steel and Nails, and Staple Dry Goods,

With a large Stock of

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Persons visiting this market to purchase at Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give us a call.

J. & T. WADDILL,

Hay street.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

## Encourage Home Manufactures!

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, an assortment of SADDLERY HARDWARE, &c.—*NOT Northern-made* Saddles,—but materials for carrying on the Saddle and Harness Making Business, at the Old Stand of Geo. W. McDonald, Person street, a few doors East of the Bank of Cape Fear, where they will be glad to sell to all who may patronize them on as good terms as any other Establishment who have their work manufactured in the State.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24-3t

N. B. All those indebted to G. W. McDonald are requested to call and settle their old accounts.

## A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.

## Administrator's Notice.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 22, 1851.

THE Subscriber having, on the second day of September Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, 1851, taken Letters of Administration according to Law on the Estate of Dr. Hiram Robinson, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Administrator.

## Further Notice.

WILL be sold on the 15th day of October next, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, a man by the name of BILL, well known as a boat hand, belonging to the above Estate.

24-6w] BENJ'N ROBINSON, Adm'r.

## Fall & Winter for 1851!!

*Fashionable Merchant Tailoring*

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Wilmington, N. C.,

ARE opening direct from their Manufactory, and from newest importations, a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

comprising every variety of Business and Dress Coats,—Pants beautifully cut, newest style and best workmanship,—Vests, a numberless variety of patterns, finest and medium qualities. Also, every style of Under Garment worn by Gentlemen, of the best qualities and most approved cut;—and we would call particular attention to our *Patent Yoke Seam* Shirt, the best fitting garment worn: and also the new and beautiful style of Drawers, sold only by ourselves.

*IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE*, we are prepared to show up a most splendid assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Night Caps, &c. &c., in all a complete variety, latest style.

*OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARMENT* is conducted by Cutters of eminent skill, and all our work got up in the best style possible. Great attention paid to the newest and most approved fashions, as we put ourselves in possession of the monthly Reports, direct from Paris and New York.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington will find it quite to their advantage to call and examine our Stock.

Terms Cash, and all Goods sold at fair prices.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.,

Wilmington, N. C.

September 22, 1851. 24-tf

## Carriages and Buggies.

THIRTY-EIGHT Carriages and Buggies now finished, and on hand—eighteen of which are Buggies. All at low prices, according to finish.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-tf

## WOOL WANTED.

WE want to purchase 20,000 lbs. of Wool.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 22, 1851. 24-8t

## Hurrah for North Carolina!

*Home Industry must Succeed!*

I AM now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

## Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation 12 miles north of Carthage, lying on both sides of Bear Creek, in the County of Moore, containing 750 acres of land, the most of which is heavily timbered, well watered, and adapted to the production of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, and tobacco. 50 or 60 acres are low grounds or bottom lands.

A portion of the land is under cultivation, and has on it a two story frame dwelling house, together with all such other buildings as are usually met with on a farm. There is an excellent mill-site on the premises with plenty of rock for constructing a dam and sufficient water power for ordinary purposes.

Gold has been discovered on this land in one or more places.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road passes over the land within ¾ mile of the dwelling; and it is only 2 miles from Deep River at the point at which the present improvement going on, on that River is expected to terminate.

This situation is remarkable for health.

The terms will be liberal and accommodating.

Persons wishing to purchase are, for further particulars referred to Col. John Morison at Carthage, N. C.

JOHN C. McLEOD.

Moore county, Sept. 7, 1851. 24-6tw

## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

*The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry!*

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

*Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms.*

—ALSO—

*Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.*

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents: or by contract.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | $400 |
| 10 | do | do | 485 |
| 12 | do | do | 525 |
| 14 | do | do | 585 |
| 15 | do | do | 635 |
| 16 | do | do | 695 |
| 20 | do | do | 750 |
| 25 | do | do | 850 |
| 30 | do | do | 900 |
| 35 | do | do | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m


## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by his Honor John L. Bailey, Judge presiding at the present term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice, that

*A Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore,*

At the Court House in Carthage, on the Fourth MONDAY in November next, (which will be the 24th day of the month,) when and where all Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend by ten o'clock in the Forenoon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

24-tc] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.


## NEW GOODS.

NOW RECEIVING,

Fall and Winter Stock,

THE USUAL VARIETY, embracing an extensive assortment of American, English, and German

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

*Crockery and Glass-ware,*

Of styles adapted to the Country Trade, and which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased of Jobbers in any of the Northern cities.

Attention of Dealers visiting this place invited. Orders promptly attended to.

COOK & JOHNSON.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-3w


## FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW PLANK ROAD.

THE undersigned give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons, from and after the first day of October next:

At Warsaw under the direction of W. W. Pierce, David G. Morrisy, Rowland Best.

Clinton—A. B. Chesnutt, Josiah Johnson, John R. Beaman, Patrick Murphy, Thos. M. Lee, Dr. Thos. Bunting, and Richard Holmes.

Owenville—Love Culbreath, Henry Owen, W H McKenzie, James White.

Exchange Place—Lewis F. Carr, C. A. Harrison, and John C. Williams.

Harrisonburg—J. C. Blocker, Sherwood Holly, and Calton Hall.

Fayetteville—A. A. McKethan, D. G. MacRae, Wm. McIntyre, David A. Ray, P. P. Johnson, Henry Branson.

The persons designated to open Books, will, without further notice, proceed to do so, and obtain as much to this important work as they can, until the further action of the Commissioners.

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. G. MAC RAE,
WILLIAM McINTYRE,
DAVID A. RAY,
PETER P. JOHNSON,
HENRY BRANSON,
Commissioners.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23-sw1t-w6w


## New Firm & New Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned having formed a Copartnership to carry on the

Livery Stable Business,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the Public generally, that they can be accommodated on reasonable terms with

Horses, Buggies & other Vehicles,

at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscribers, as they are well prepared to carry on the Business, having refitted and renewed the Establishment, with the addition of some fine Horses and new Vehicles, and are satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who may wish to hire.

And therefore call on them to give us a trial.

J. W. POWERS.
ROBERT REGISTER.

Sept. 18, 1851. 23y

## A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

## CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

## $25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either: and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

## State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
COLUMBUS COUNTY. }

Dougald F. McMillan, (by his Guardian, Joseph C. Lee,) William L. Kelly, and John Q. Kelly, (by his Guardian, Albert Powell,) *vs.* James Kelly.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly, Defendant herein, is a non-resident of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Kelly to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Forney George, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Columbus aforesaid, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1851.

14-w] F. GEORGE, C. M. E.

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term*, 1851.

Pleasant M. Powell and Nathan T. Bowdon, Executors of Dr. John McLeod, dec'd, *vs.* Ann McLeod, William McLeod, John McLeod, William McKay and Ann his wife, William White and Harriet his wife, Martin Williams and Martha his wife, Stephen McLeod, Helen Marr McLeod, Belia McLeod, Delia McLeod, Wilton McLeod, and James McLeod.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John McLeod, and Martin Williams and Martha his wife, reside beyond the limits of said State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendants, to-wit: John McLeod, and Martin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this cause filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Malcolm L. Douglass, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1851, and in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence,

14-w] M. L. DOUGLASS, C. C. C.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.

July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

## NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE, Wilmington, N. C.

THE Fifth Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of Sept., terminating February 15th.

For a Circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

P. CLEMENT, Principal.

August 1, 1851. 10-cowt10

## WANTED TO BUY,

**25** OR 30 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; apply at the Fayetteville Hotel.

August 6. 11-tf

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next,

### 500 Acres of LAND,

Lying on Joe's Creek, about seven miles South of Laurel Hill, on the old Stage Road in North Carolina, Richmond county. The place is known in nearly all parts of the country by the name of Rock Dale. There is as good a mill site on it as is in the State, with a Corn and Wheat Mill now in operation. Also a good Cotton Gin and Press. About 150 acres open land on it, the remainder fairly timbered. The land is well adapted for Corn and Cotton. The situation is healthy, well watered, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings; all in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase at private sale, can do so by calling on me between this and the day of sale above mentioned.

Also, another tract of Land, containing 216 acres, in two miles of the above, lying on Beaver Creek; about 80 acres open, the rest well timbered. This is as good Cotton land as there is in the lower part of Richmond county. It is level and stiff, with about 60 acres planted in Cotton; and my calculation is, if no distemper gets into it, to gather upwards of 40 bags. The buildings are good, and fine healthy water that cannot be surpassed in the State.

Persons desirous of a good bargain are advised to apply early.

Should this property be sold at private sale, notice to that effect will be given.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Aug. 15, 1851. 14-t150

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of TYSON & PERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Mr. Tyson, who is authorized to settle the business.

THOS. B. TYSON.
SAML J. PERSON.

August 21, 1851. 18-4tw

☞Thos. B. Tyson will continue the Mercantile Business at the Old Stand in Carthage.

## NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, on the 28th inst., a negro boy who says his name is LONON, and that he belongs to James H. Shell of South Carolina. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BOYKIN, Jailer.

Clinton, August 29, 1851. 18-tf

## *Executor's Notice.*

THE Subscriber, at September Term, 1851, of Cumberland County Court, duly qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Smith, Sen. All persons having claims against the Testator, are notified to present them within the time limited by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery,

FARQUHARD SMITH.

Sept. 3, 1851. 19-3tw

## *Two Valuable Plantations* FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, being desirous to emigrate farther South, offer their Plantations for sale, known as the Tony's Ford Lands. The lands are situated on Little River, Montgomery County, nine miles above its confluence with the Great Pedee, within 3 miles of Richmond County line, where the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road is contemplated to pass, 38 miles from Cheraw, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salisbury. The lands are equal in fertility of soil to any in North Carolina, containing near 1200 acres, 400 of which is bottom land, a large portion of which is adapted to the production of Cotton, making an average of about 1000 lbs. per acre. The high land is also good. The lands are well drained, and as little exposed to freshets as any on the river, and in a state of good cultivation, (we being the judges.) The productions would average from 3 to 4000 bushels of Corn, from 6 to 800 bushels of Wheat, from 16 to 18,000 lbs. of seed Cotton, and not less adapted to the production of Oats. The situations are healthy, containing several good springs that have never been known to fail.—On one of the Plantations there is a commodious two-story Building, now being handsomely painted, and also a large new Gin-house, built on the most approved plan, with a new Cotton press; the other out-buildings in good repair. On the other Plantation there is a comfortable Dwelling, large Gin-house and Cotton press, with other necessary out-buildings; and also a good Orchard. The premises can be bought jointly or separately. Those wishing to purchase land of the most superior quality, will find it to their interest to examine before making other purchases, as it is rare that such inducements are held out to land buyers; for we will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms. Post Office address, McCallum's Store, N. C.

Also, one other Tract, within 2 miles of the above, and situated on Little River, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill site on it, with a Grist Mill in operation. A Saw Mill can be built with but little cost; and as lumber is in considerable demand, would be a profitable business. There are about 100 acres open land on the tract, principally bottom land of good quality. The land is well timbered, mostly long leaf pine, and convenient to the mill. A good bargain will be given.

W. N. PEACOCK.
C. PEACOCK.

Sept. 9, 1851. 22-6tw

## *To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.*

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

*A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:*

**J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.**

SHEARING MACHINES.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

VARIOUS MACHINES.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers, or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw and Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Bailing Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Netts, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-lypd

**30,000** LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 78tf

## *Strawberry Plants.*

I HAVE six varieties of STRAWBERRIES ready for delivery, all fine, and some the very best in cultivation, measuring from 3 to 5 inches in circumference, under the proper treatment. Prices from $1 to $2 per hundred, and from 10 to 25 cents per dozen.

Now is the best time to plant, if the beds are trenched 18 inches or 2 feet deep, and well enriched. The Plants should be shaded for a few days with boards leaned on the South side; if they cannot be shaded, plant at any time during Winter or Spring.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20tf

## H. BRANSON & SON

OFFER for Sale,—
100 Pieces Bagging,
50 Coils Bale Rope,
200 Lbs. Bale Twine,
100 Bbls and half bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
25 Half bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
40 Quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
1250 Lbs. prime Lard,
1000 Lbs. Bacon Hams.
A few Barrels of Pork left.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20tf

## NEW GOODS!

**OUR FALL STOCK OF GOODS** is now ready for inspection, comprising an endless variety.

### GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified and common Sugars; Rio, Laguira, Mocha, Java and Maricaibo Coffee; Port, Madeira, Champaign and Cooking Wines; pure and imitation French Brandy; Holland Gin; Champaign Cider; No. 1 Mackerel; Salmon and Smoked Herrings; Boxes Fancy Candy and Sugar Plums; Starch; Saleratus; Farina for Puddings; Scotch Snuff; Hazard Co's and Dupont's Powder; Soap of all kinds; Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon and Mace.

### CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE.

A large assortment of White Granite, flowed and light Blue and Mulberry Ware; common Liverpool Ware, a good assortment; plain and fancy Gilt and White China Tea Sets; one white China Dinner Set; white and gilt Bowls; Coffee Cups, &c.

Cut, pressed and plain Tumblers; Wine and Jelly Glasses; Goblets; Decanters; Bowls; Dishes; Pitchers; Salt-cellars, &c.

Britannia Ware; Tea and Coffee Pots and Urns; Sugar Bowls; Cream Jugs; Candlesticks; Castors; Spoons; Ladles; Mugs, &c.

### FURNISHING GOODS.

Housekeeping Utensils of all kinds; Brown and Bleached Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toweling, a variety; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Curtain Goods; Wall and Window Paper; Fluid and Lard Lamps; Waiters; Brooms and Brushes of all kinds; Brass and common Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Fenders; Brass and Iron-bound Pails; Sets Table Cutlery, and many other useful articles too numerous to mention.

### CARPETING.

3000 yards Carpeting—Brussels, superfine and fine Ingrain patterns, to suit a variety of tastes; Rugs and Floor Oil Cloth; Wool-mixed and Jute Door Mats.

### CLOTHING.

A general stock of Ready-made CLOTHING, —Cloaks, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, including an assortment of Boys' Clothing; Muslin Shirts; Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts; Collars; Stocks; Suspenders; Gloves, &c. Gentlemen will find a complete outfit.

—ALSO—

Blankets; Bed Ticks; Georgia Plains; bleached and brown Shirtings; Hosiery; Linseys; Cassimeres; Tweeds; Oil Cloths; India Rubber Cloth; Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper; Portfolios; Portable Writing Desks; Note Books; Fancy Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Snuff Boxes, &c.

10 cases assorted Bonnets.
10 " " Shoes.
10 boxes Coffee Mills.
1 case assorted Umbrellas.
20 packages Drugs and Dyes.
20 boxes Window Glass.
100 kegs Cut Nails.
10 " Wrought ditto, and Spikes.
50 bags Shot. Bar Lead.
5000 Cigars.
10 boxes Imperial Tea.
2 chests fine Hyson Tea.
1 " " Black "
Half-boxes Fresh Raisins.

*In our second story will be found*—

A heavy stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—Knives and Forks; Pen and Pocket Knives; Double and single Guns; Files; Tanners' Knives; Hand Saws; Planes; Hammers; Hatchets; Axes, a good assortment, &c. &c.

☞Country Merchants and others are invited to examine a Stock which, for variety and excellence, challenges competition.

☞The Goods will be sold for Cash, or on time for good paper.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 5, 1851. 20tf

## N. B. STARBUCK,
***Troy, New York,***
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

*Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.*

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

## NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

**Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:**

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy,
"Otard" do.
"Henncsey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish Whiskey,
Madeira Wine, superior,
Sherry do, do.
Port do, choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do,

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsick" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts,
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter.

☞All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18-3m

## WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

## $300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

## *New Spring and Summer* GOODS,

**For 1851.**

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

## *Spring Goods*, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are:
1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

## H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their *Fall & Winter Goods*, comprising much the largest stock they have ever offered. In their stock may be found

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Angola, Silk and Fur Hats; Wool ditto; Caps; Umbrellas; Bonnets; Yarns; Sheetings,—and in fact nearly every article usually kept by us.

—ALSO—

About 10,000 pair BOOTS & SHOES.

☞Purchasers will please call and examine.

August 23, 1851. 16-2m

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect to have in Store in a few days, their entire Stock of

*Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.*

Among this Stock will be found all the late varieties of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods. The larger portion of their Stock has been laid in for the Wholesale Trade, in which line the undersigned do not intend to be undersold.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 20, 1851. 15tf

## *New Firm.*

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

## DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

**Hats and Caps.**

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

## *HARDWARE.*

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

## *Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware* MANUFACTORY.

**At Wholesale and Retail.**

## *F. T. Ward's*

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

## *Empire State* Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

*Blank Warrants for sale here.*

**Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.**

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

## Marble Factory.

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

## *Corn, Peas, and Hay.*

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

**Encourage Southern Mechanics.**

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

**Carriage Making Business,**

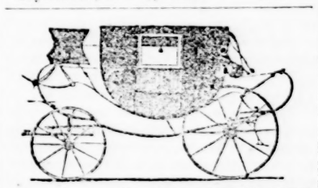
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



## A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

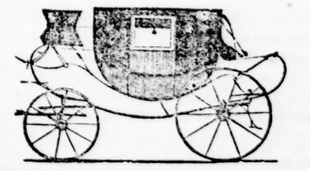
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

*Fayetteville, April* 1, 1851.

## Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

## BACON AND PORK.

**W. MACINTYRE** offers for sale
13 hhds. Bacon Sides,
13 hhds. Bacon Shoulders,
1 hhd. do. Hams,
10 bbls. New Mess Pork.

—ALSO—

1 tierce Clean Rice,
5 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
15 half boxes Raisins.

Liberty Point, August 26, 1851. 16-tf

## LOST OR MISLAID, a note

on Robert Hughes, for Four Hundred Dollars, made payable to the undersigned. It bears date the 7th of January 1851, and is due on the 1st of March of the same year. The note is satisfied, and is therefore null and void.

ALEX'R McKAY.

Gillopolis, Robeson co., Aug. 15, 1851. 17-4tw

## H. G. HALL,
***Fayetteville Foundry.***

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

## CHARLES BANKS,
***Confectioner,***
GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

*Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.*

June 1850. 23-tf

## JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
***Commission & Forwarding Merchant,***
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Feb. 15, 1850.

## R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
**Fayetteville, N. C.**

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

## T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

## SAVAGE & MEARES,
**Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

36-Y

## SCOTT & BALDWIN,
(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)
*Fashionable Merchant Tailors,*
AND DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

***Market Street,***

JULIUS SCOTT, } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
**GENERAL COMMISSION**
AND
**FORWARDING MERCHANT,**
***Wilmington, N. C.***

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

## J. E. TOOMER,
***Commission and Forwarding Merchant,***
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

## WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
*Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,*
AND IMPORTERS OF
**SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,**
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
**Market St., Wilmington, N. C.**

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

## HATCH & BURBANK,
*Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.*

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

## GRADY & MONK,
Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
**Hall's Building, North Water St.,**
**Wilmington, N. C.**

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

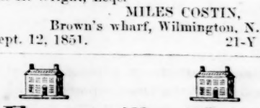
## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y



## *Fayetteville Hotel,*
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

## NOTICE.
## TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Robert Cochran, I will expose to sale at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th September next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, the interest of the said Robert Cochran in and to the Lot and Improvements on the West side of Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, and adjoining the residence of Dr. B. W. Robinson.

Terms made known at sale.

W. J. ANDERSON, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-wts

## The Boston Academy's Collection of CHURCH MUSIC, a further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 3, 1851.

## MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

## NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave every Monday and Thursday at A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 30th inst. for leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Sup't.
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

## DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE next Session in this Institution will commence on the 1st day of October.

TERMS.—For Tuition, $8, $8 and $8 per Quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Board with the Principal, including fuel and lights, $8 per month.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Prin.

Sept. 6, 1851.

**Bagging, Rope and Twine.**

ALL qualities for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.

Aug. 7, 1851.

## DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER

FOR sale by SAML J. HUSKE.
April 21.

## Linseed Oil and White Lead

FOR sale by SAML J. HUSKE.
April 21.

## Watches and Jewelry.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received from the New York auction sale a large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; Gold Pencil and Steel Pens; Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pencils; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Lockets; Gold and Silver Bell Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Pencil Cases; a fine assortment of Walking Canes; Cake Baskets and Castors; a large assortment of fine and common Accordeons; Violins; Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chemical Instruments; Ladies' Work Boxes; a large assortment of common double and single barrel Guns; Pistols of every variety; Game Bags; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; Bullet Moulds and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Shaving Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Boards; Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Brushes; Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; and a great variety of other Goods.

*Alarm, Eight and One-day Clocks.*

Purchasers will please give me a call.

☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR.

Sept. 2, 1851.

## WILL BE SOLD,

IN front of the Branch of the State of North Carolina, in this town, on Thursday the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, Sixteen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

C. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 1, 1851.

## BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, well suited to run in low water. She is of great power, and speed, and is admirably adapted for towing, and can accommodate about 40 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running himself, and will give special attention to freight and naval stores; to towing, so as to accommodate the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as a Ste